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## Ford Voices Faith in Rockefeller on Book, Gifts Issues

By Fred Farris

ASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (UPI).—As the controversy over Nelson Rockefeller's vice-presidential nomination continued to grow, President Ford today declared his "complete faith in Gov. Rockefeller's" aide House Press Secretary Ronald Nessen said he did not see "sense of concern" on the part of Mr. Ford that disclosures about Rockefeller's large-scale money gifts to public officials would have an adverse effect on his confirmation by Congress. But earlier today, Senate Democratic whip Robert Byrd of West Virginia called a book critical of Arthur Goldberg, Mr. Rockefeller's Democratic opponent in the 1970 New York gubernatorial race, "pretty reminiscent of the dirty tricks in the Nixon era."

Defense Says Nixon 'Lied' to Urlichman

### Save Own Neck' in Cover-Up

SHINGTON, Oct. 15 (UPI).—A Urlichman's defense lawyer charged today that former President Richard Nixon "deceitfully lied to and used" his in the Watergate cover-up to "save his own neck." Urlichman, the former President's domestic adviser, was by attorney William S. as a victim of the cover-up who had "repeatedly recanted" that Mr. Nixon re-he truth.

In his opening statement to cover-up trial jury, Mr. S. said the former presidential adviser was forced to resign because a scapegoat for Nixon.

was the first time that Urlichman has accused Mr. S. of misconduct in the Urlichman case.

### Two Subpoenas

Nixon is under subpoena by the prosecution and Urlichman's defense counsel to testify in the trial of five Watergate defendants. Mr. Nixon's lawyer has said that during the absence from phlebitis in his left leg and a blood clot in his right lung, the former President would not be able to travel from San Francisco to San Diego. The doctor estimated that the travel should be prodded for between one and two months.

Judge John J. Sirica, District Judge John J. Sirica, has scheduled a hearing for today on whether Mr. S. should be compelled to testify. "I think the sooner we see of this, the better off we'll be," Judge Sirica said.

Nixon is one of 19 unindicted co-conspirators in the Watergate scandal. He was pardoned by President Ford last month, eliminating possibility of prosecution. Urlichman is accused along with former Nixon chief of staff Haldeman, former U.S. Attorney General John Mitchell, former Assistant Attorney General Fred Mardian and former Nixon legal counsel Kenneth Park of participating in the obstruction of justice during the cover-up of the Watergate scandal.

Before the nine-man, three-man jury began its day with assistant Watergate prosecutor Richard Benét, charging that the cover-up was directed "by the most foul men in the government, the United States in a country that involved the participation of even the President himself."

Mr. Prates, the first of defense lawyers to address the jury, summed up his client's case in these words: "Richard Nixon deceived, misled, lied and used John Urlichman," the former President, "who in the full story, withheld it."

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

### Japan's A-Ship Back in Port

MUTSU, Japan, Oct. 15 (Reuters).—Japan's first nuclear-powered ship, the Mutsu, returned to its home port today after six weeks of drifting in the Pacific. The 8,350-ton vessel, which sprang radioactive leaks during its first sea trials, arrived here under auxiliary power.

The ship's future is still unknown.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

### In Physics and Chemistry

## American and 2 Britons Get Nobels

From Wire Dispatches

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 15.—An American chemist whose ideas techniques made possible the range of plastics and other synthetic polymers in common today and two British astronomers who have investigated the far reaches of the universe were the 1974 Nobel Prizes today.

Nobel Prize in Chemistry awarded to Dr. Paul Flory, professor of chemistry at Stanford University. For nearly 40 years he has been a leader in developing analytic tools now used by chemists everywhere to study the properties and molecular architecture of long-chain molecules.

He Nobel Prize in physics went to Dr. Martin Ryle and Dr. Anthony Hewish, both professors at Cambridge University. The award marked the first recognition by

the Nobel Committee of achievements in astronomy.

Dr. Ryle is best known for devising a method by which several small radio telescopes can be operated in concert to achieve the observational powers of a single large radio telescope with a dish-shaped antenna several miles in diameter. Construction of such a huge antenna is considered unfeasible.

Dr. Ryle has used the technique, known as aperture synthesis, to gain much new information about the nature of various objects in the universe.

Dr. Hewish's major achievement is the discovery, using radio telescopes, of pulsars, the curious objects far out in space that regularly emit pulses of radio waves, generally at intervals of one-half to two seconds.

The academy said his research had permitted a precision which, in visible light terms, was equal

to an earthbound observer being able to read a postage stamp on the moon.

Prof. Hewish was singled out for his work leading to the discovery and identification of pulsars—condensed stars where, in Sir Martin's words, "matter is so highly concentrated that a teaspoonful would weigh about 10 million tons."

The regular pulsating radio signals from these stars were first interpreted in 1967.

Sir Martin received his education at Bradford College and Christ Church in Oxford, and later became the first person to hold the chair of radio astronomy at Cambridge.

Prof. Hewish started his scientific work at Cambridge in 1942. After the war he returned to Cambridge and started to work at Cambridge.

Prof. Flory was cited "for his fundamental achievements, both

radio astronomy at Cambridge in 1971. Prof. Hewish was director of studies in physics at Churchill College and a university lecturer at Cambridge.

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Paul Flory



UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL  
UN SCOREBOARD—Delegates watching the results displayed on board at the General Assembly voted overwhelmingly to invite the Palestinian Liberation Organization to debate Palestine question. UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim is at the upper left.

### To Invite Palestinians

## Arabs Hail UN Assembly Decision

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 15 (Reuters).—Arabs delegates today hailed as a major political victory the General Assembly's decision to invite the Palestine Liberation Organization to take part in next month's debate on

United Nations. The sources said that Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, who also had been expected to attend the debate, was now unlikely to come as his official visit to the United States has been postponed until next year.

Although Israeli Ambassador Yosef Tekoa asserted last night that the decision to invite the PLO marked "the surrender of the United Nations to murder and barbarism."

Twenty countries abstained, most because they disapproved of the decision to invite a non-governmental organization to participate in plenary debate. Hitherto, such bodies have been relegated to subsidiary committees.

PLO leader Yasser Arafat is expected to come here personally, if the United States can guarantee his protection in New York.

Arab delegates acknowledged that security would be a problem. There are more Jews here than in the entire state of Israel and many militants are hostile to the PLO and particularly to Mr. Arafat's al-Fatah Palestinian guerrilla group.

The 128-nation assembly is due to begin debating the Palestine question in the first week of November. Diplomatic sources said that King Hassan of Morocco, chairman of the Arab summit conference which opens in Rabat Oct. 26, would probably come here to open the discussions.

Historical Victory

BEIRUT, Oct. 15 (UPI).—The PLO said today that the General Assembly decision was a "his-

torical victory for our people."

"This decision and the wide support internationally for our rights, will be a strong incentive to continue our struggle," a PLO official said.

Illegal Move

TEL AVIV, Oct. 15 (UPI).—Israel today called the UN decision an "illegal move that will disrupt Middle East peace efforts."

"The decision that was accepted is illegal and does not bind Israel, just as any other country would reject a resolution whose significance, as does this one, strikes at the foundations of its existence," a Foreign Ministry spokesman declared.

Opponents' Proposal

However, proponents of stronger language to cut off aid to Turkey said they would seek to amend the compromise measure on the floor tomorrow by including a provision giving the President

until Nov. 30 to delay the suspension of aid and cutting off

the aid immediately if military supplies sent by the United States to Turkey were transported to

the Soviet Union.

For Home Consumption

Mr. Brezhnev's remarks ap-

peared to be designed to some

extent for home consumption,

since Soviet officials in Wash-

ington have been negotiating

on some of the conditions demand-

ed by Sen. Jackson. The Brezhnev speech was reported at

length on the main television news program.

Mr. Brezhnev said Soviet-American relations could not be

determined by "the selfish de-

sires of certain individuals or

narrow political groups whose

mentality has not been freed

from the outdated legacy of the

"cold war."

He said discriminatory laws

dating from cold-war times "im-

pede export of our goods and

limit to some extent the possi-

bilities of financing the export

of your American goods to the

U.S.S.R."

He complained that export

credits "are sometimes allowed

but sometimes frozen indefinite-

ly."

"Such inconsistency is, needless

to say, not conducive to stable

business ties," he said. "The net

effect of all this is to make U.S.

firms less competitive compared

with other [Soviet] trade part-

ners."

Because of trade restrictions

he said, "much of what has been

accomplished through joint ef-

forts in 1972, 1973 and 1974

stands the risk of being weak-

ened."

Mr. Brezhnev's audience in-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

### Critical View of Kissinger, His Role Develops in Israel

By Terence Smith

JERUSALEM, Oct. 15 (NYT).—A new, conspicuously critical placard read: "Burn Oil. Not Jews."

All of this is in sharp contrast to Mr. Kissinger's six previous visits here, when he received an unfailingly warm reception from the Israeli public and press.

The secretary is not without

his supporters, however. Commentators such as Yael Marcus of the newspaper Haaretz have spoken out in his defense in recent col-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

### Kissinger Meets Boumedienne

ing approaches to oil prices." The

Algerian President, whose country

produces about a million barrels

of oil a day, has been an out-

spoken supporter of high oil

prices.

Mr. Kissinger said that he and

Mr. Boumedienne had "reviewed

ways and approaches to reconcile

these different points of view in

the months ahead."

Details of the discussions were

not made public, but newsmen

were told, came as a surprise to

Mr. Kissinger.

Because of the conciliatory ap-

proach on the oil question shown

by both these two major figures

in the Arab world and in the oil-

producing group, Mr. Kissinger

was returning to Washington be-

lieving that the strong speeches

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

### U.S. and Algeria to Renew Diplomatic Ties

By Bernard Gwertzman

RABAT, Morocco, Oct. 15 (NYT).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has ended his Middle East tour by working out plans to restore Algerian-U.S. diplomatic relations in a few weeks.

He also discussed with President Houari Boumedienne of Algeria ways of easing the oil crisis and

confidential with King Hassan II of Morocco.

## Kuwait Bars Cut in Oil Price Unless West Acts on Inflation

By Jim Hoagland

KUWAIT, Oct. 15 (UPI)—The oil minister of Kuwait said today that petroleum exporters would not reduce oil prices unless Western countries "start to clean house inside and capture their own inflation."

In an interview that outlined much of the philosophy behind the firm position of one of the key swing voters in the petroleum-producing bloc, Finance and Oil Minister Abdel Rahman Salem al-Atiki also:

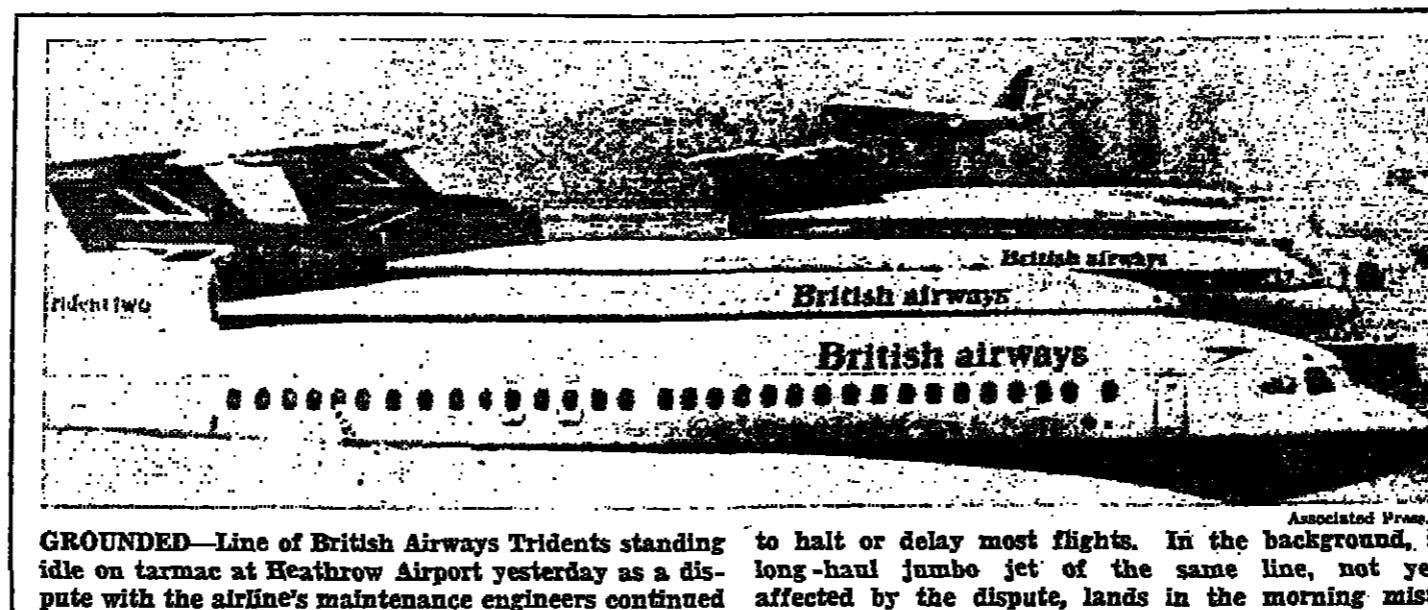
Expressed skepticism about the new U.S. anti-inflation program that calls for voluntary cuts in petroleum consumption and about the disastrous economic consequences predicted by U.S. leaders as the effect of the quadrupling of oil prices in the last year.

"Everyone knows that the dollar was devalued and that the United States had balance-of-payments deficits before oil prices were raised.... We reject propaganda that tries to cover the political and economic failures, whether in the U.S. or Europe," that cause world inflation, Mr. Atiki said.

Suggested that instead of lowering the posted price of oil, the producers "should next year make the price \$20 a barrel" instead of the present \$11.65, to compensate the producers for continuing inflation and the loss of revenue caused by a global decrease in oil imports.

Opposed suggestions by the Saudi oil minister, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, that a peace settlement in the Middle East would lead to a lowering of prices. "It would be foolish" to link the two issues, Mr. Atiki said.

Criticized the functioning of the International Monetary Fund's special oil-financing fac-



GROUNDED—Line of British Airways Tridents standing idle on tarmac at Heathrow Airport yesterday as a dispute with the airline's maintenance engineers continued

to halt or delay most flights. In the background, a long-haul jumbo jet of the same line, not yet affected by the dispute, lands in the morning mist.

### Kissinger Meets Boumedienne

(Continued from Page 1)  
that he and President Ford made Sept. 23 at the United Nations, warning of the consequences of a continuing rise in oil prices, were having a beneficial effect.

It is Mr. Kissinger's opinion that the oil producers were galvanized by the speeches and the determination expressed to organize the oil consumers to conserve energy and to consult with producers on trying to bring about an eventual drop in price. The talks he has had in Algeria and in Saudi Arabia, however, do not mean in Mr. Kissinger's mind that the prices will come down any time soon, but it does leave Mr. Kissinger hoping that they will not rise any higher.

The officials were also told that during last night's meeting Mr. Boumedienne and Mr. Kissinger cleared the way for the restoration of diplomatic relations between the two countries. The ac-

tual announcement is expected soon after the Rabat summit of Arab leaders. Mr. Boumedienne wanted to first formally tell his fellow Arabs of the decision, American officials said.

Algeria, along with many other Arab states, broke relations with the United States after the 1967 Middle East war, charging American collusion in the Israeli victory.

Since then, all Arab countries, except for Algeria and Iraq, have resumed relations. South Yemen

broke ties later for other reasons and has not resumed them.

But even though the Algerians and Americans have lacked formal relations, their interest sections in other nations' embassies in each country have been active and economic relations have expanded rapidly in recent years, primarily through American imports of Algerian oil and contracts signed for the import of liquefied natural gas. The Algerians primarily import agricultural products from the United States.

Mr. Kissinger, at the Algiers airport, also said that he reviewed with Mr. Boumedienne that he had found during this weekend visit to Egypt, Syria, Israel and Jordan, as well as Algeria and Morocco. Mr. Boumedienne regarded as a leader of the radical wing of the Arab world, has given his support in the past year to the step-by-step approach taken by Mr. Kissinger in first working out disengagement agreements between Egypt and Israel and then between Syria and Israel, and now in setting up further Egyptian-Israeli negotiations and Jordan-Israeli talks.

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This sentiment is echoed by most of the government officials who have participated in the talks with Mr. Kissinger. They seem less in awe of him as a world figure now, but they still regard him as the best possible mediator Israel could have under the circumstances.

"There's no one else," a senior government official observed today. "No one else enjoys the confidence and trust of both sides the way he does."

The official added that the public criticism of Mr. Kissinger was more a reflection of the growing Israeli awareness of the political difficulties that lie ahead than specific commentary on the secretary and his role.

At the same time, one of the Israeli officials who has dealt with Mr. Kissinger during his previous visits described him privately today as a "Golitzianer"—a Yiddish expression for a slippery, shrewd operator who tends to sell one person one thing and another person another.

"We realize Henry is giving different versions to us and the Arabs," the official said. "But he is still the best we have."

### Israelis' View Of Kissinger

(Continued from Page 1)  
tional Uri Paz writing in the Sunday edition of *Yedioth Ahronoth*, contended that "Dr. Kissinger represents our best chance at the moment for a tolerable existence in the future."

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### Israelis Reject Confession Plea By Archbishop

JERUSALEM, Oct. 15 (AP)—Greek Catholic archbishop, the Most Rev. Hilarion Capucci, suffered a setback today in his trial on charges of gun-running for Arab guerrillas when an Israeli court ruled that a confession he allegedly made to police was admissible evidence.

The three-judge District Court said it accepted police testimony for the prosecution that the prelate cooperated with his interrogators and confessed of his own free will.

The Syrian-born archbishop had said that the confession was extracted under duress, that he had been promised freedom if he confessed, and that once he had made his statement, his interrogator threatened him with murder if he retracted it.

But the court said the archbishop appeared to have been confused because the promise of freedom was made by secret service investigators in exchange for Archbishop Capucci's help in the investigation.

The archbishop was detained on Aug. 8, freed "for operative reasons," and was arrested on Aug. 18, presiding Judge Miriam Ben-Forat said.

Mrs. Ben-Forat said that "the defendant has the wisdom and grasp of the facts" to understand that the freedom he was promised was from the secret service and that his arrest by police was a separate matter.

### Mavros Quits to Lead His Party in Elections

ATHENS, Oct. 15 (AP)—Foreign Minister George Mavros reported tonight to lead his Center Union party's campaign for the Nov. 17 parliamentary elections, the first in Greece in 10 years.

Mr. Mavros had been foreign minister since the military junta yielded its power in July.

Most other members of the government resigned last week to run for election. Mr. Mavros,

who had headed the Greek delegation during the Cyprus peace talks, stayed in office in expectation of further negotiations,

which did not materialize.

(Continued from Page 1)  
dications whether this would be acceptable to the French.

The hope remained that in due course the French would decide to join after all. But the problem of French "face" is deeply involved and it was thought that they would take some time to change their attitude.

The basis of the group's plan is that in times of emergency—and under precisely defined conditions—its members would share their oil reserves for the duration of an embargo. Only Norway, currently a member of the group, but soon to be a net exporter of oil as a result of North Sea strikes, has expressed reservations about signing the treaty.

The other major topic of today's ministerial talks was Britain's proposed "renegotiation" of its membership in the EEC. Foreign Secretary James Callaghan urged the other EEC members to speed up the renegotiation process.

Estimating that the new Labor administration would be in power for at least 4 1/2 years, Mr. Callaghan said renegotiation should be started quickly on those subjects which have not so far been touched upon.

His tough stand came as a surprise, since Mr. Simon earlier had predicted that Congress will approve the administration's trade-reform bill, including most-favored-nation status for Russia, before the end of the year.

Mr. Simon said his talks had been "extremely friendly, frank and open." He said the Russians had even accepted with good grace President Ford's decision to block a \$500-million grain shipment here.

"They were not upset nor did they show any antagonism on the subject whatsoever," he said at a news conference.

Mr. Simon said he held "very lengthy" talks on the subject with Nikolai Patolchev, the Soviet Minister of Foreign Trade.

He said the talks covered "the entire world grain situation—what the demands and market would be and what indeed the crop production would be."

"We have a full handle on the problem," he said.

Mr. Simon said he would further discuss the grain problem and other issues during a meeting with Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the Communist party.

Mr. Simon did not say what, if any, measures would be adopted to prevent recurrence of the grain controversy. He said he will report his findings directly to President Ford.

### Oil and Inflation

"We explained the problems that we have in the United States, with an inflation rate exacerbated by the escalation of oil prices as well as the explosion in food prices," he said. "We have to work on these problems and work together."

Mr. Simon said the grain controversy was "one of the difficulties and impediments that arise in any growing relationship such as ours."

He added he had not discussed in detail the Jewish emigration question, which has delayed passage of the bill.

### Brezhnev to Visit Sadat in January

MOSCOW, Oct. 15 (Reuters)—Soviet Communist party chief Leonid Brezhnev will confer in Cairo with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat in January, authoritative diplomatic sources said tonight.

Agreement on the meeting, which Mr. Sadat has been seeking for several months, was reached at talks in Moscow today among Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy, Mr. Brezhnev and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

No exact date has been set for Mr. Brezhnev's trip to Cairo—his first to the Egyptian capital since he took over as Communist party leader 10 years ago—but it was expected to be in the first half of January, the sources added.

Most other members of the government resigned last week to run for election. Mr. Mavros,

who had headed the Greek delegation during the Cyprus peace talks, stayed in office in expectation of further negotiations,

which did not materialize.

## 3 Awarded Nobel Prizes

Pledge Is Seen

Political sources were divided as to his intent. But it appeared to many that he was pledging nonintervention by the armed forces if Prince Juan Carlos wished to bring about legal changes after succeeding Gen.

Francisco Franco, as chief of state.

His remarks also were seen as an assurance to the country that there was no movement of young officers within the armed forces such as the one which overthrew the Portuguese rightist regime in April.

Last week, Gen. Coloma Gallegos said: "Our armed forces are not political and don't make politics in the strictest sense."

Today, the general spoke in the northeastern city of Zaragoza and Prince Juan Carlos was at his side.

**Political Activity**

That an army officer, closely aligned with Gen. Franco's regime during all of his career, publicly was viewed as a reflection of the unprecedented political activity in Spain in recent weeks.

Editorials and columns have described the 36-year-old Prince, designated by Gen. Franco as his heir as head of state five years ago, as the central hope for a peaceful transition of power when Gen. Franco's rule ends.

Additional support for the Prince also was expressed today by the military commander of the conservative Burgos military district.

The government has not publicly acknowledged concern over the Portuguese regime, which appears to be turning to the left.

But political leaders and government officials have expressed fear in private that the 35 years of political inactivity under Gen. Franco could result, upon his departure, in a sudden vacuum. They fear that the left, organized clandestinely since the end of the Spanish Civil War in 1939, would be the only force prepared to take over.

This "risk" has been cited re-

### Paris Scores Oil Pool Plan

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peatedly in the gov-

Premier Carlos Arias has pledged to come up with a law permitting "politicization" by the end of

Mr. Arias announced a stabilization plan in four

months, it is pushing it with great

force since the Portuguese

so-called associations as

the first step toward

parties.

**Fanfani To Soundings Italy Coal**

ROME, Oct. 15 (UPI)—Premier-designate Amintore Fanfani today concluded his

travels on restoring a co-

operation in Italy and

guarded optimism in

chances of success.

Mr. Fanfani, who is

mandate from Presid-

ent Giovanni Leone yesterday

a new government, con-

vention to group his

Christian Democrats with

Socialists, Social Demo-

crats in new

republicans in new

parties.

The fact that none o

the parties has significantly si-

lution since Mariano Rum

party coalition collapse

ago had aroused wider

alarmism about the chan-

ging of the government

partnership.

But today political

were more optimistic

that, although positio-

parties on individual

not changed, they seem

to come to terms.

ly, Unused Building

## xon Aides' Pressure Seen Acquisition Near His Home

By Ronald Kessler

WICHINGTON, Oct. 15 (UPI)—Under pressure from the White House, the federal government this year traded \$27 million in productive property for an unused building 10 miles of San Clemente so that former president's records be stored near his home, Washington Post has disclosed.

Federal General Services Administration, which acquired diamond-shaped building in all coastal town of Laguna Niguel, the trade will cost the taxpayers an additional sum that could run as high as \$18 million, government records show.

Although the GSA has denied that there is any connection between the acquisition of the Laguna Niguel building and former President Richard Nixon's records, documents in the GSA's San Francisco regional office show that the agency wanted the seven-story building for storage of Mr. Nixon's records and for projected office for the former Western White House and the 1972 Republican National Convention then planned for San Diego.

The huge building in a town about two hours by car from Los Angeles, was built for Rockwell International Corp., a major defense and aerospace contractor.

Before it was completed, Rockwell decided that it could not use the building because its business was declining and put it up for sale. After Rockwell found no takers on the private market, the firm succeeded in convincing the GSA in 1971 to acquire the building.

GSA files in San Francisco show that when the Office of Management and Budget later expressed opposition to the trade, then White House counselor Robert Finch intervened with the office and secured final approval of the transaction.

## To Help Nixon

Rayburn Hananel, a former White House aide who acknowledges making calls to gain approval of the transaction while he was executive assistant to Mr. Finch, said that its purpose was to help Mr. Nixon.

"They [the GSA] wanted a building near San Clemente," he said. "The memos didn't say it would be for the Western White House, but they would say it orally." These references by GSA officials, he said, were made in almost "hushed tones."

Casper Weinberger, who approved the acquisition of the Rockwell building when he was head of the Office of Management and Budget, said that he had not been informed by the GSA of the trade's additional costs to the government. These costs stemmed from the fact that the property acquired by Rockwell—primarily buildings in El Segundo and Canyon Park, Calif.—had already been occupied by Rockwell for performance of a defense contract at no cost to the government. After the government traded away the buildings, Rockwell was allowed under terms of its contracts to begin charging the government for its continued use of the buildings.

Mr. Weinberger, now Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, blamed the GSA for giving him "substantively incorrect and misleading" information by not informing him of these costs.

## Connection Denied

Arthur Sampson, administrator of the GSA, denied any connection between the acquisition and Mr. Nixon's interests.

Mr. Sampson, who has previously defended GSA improvements to Mr. Nixon's San Clemente and Key Biscayne homes, said that the GSA realized after it decided to acquire the Rockwell building that it could be used to store Mr. Nixon's papers.

Mr. Sampson called the acquisition of the Rockwell building "the best bargain the government ever got for a building. It would cost twice the money to build it today." He said that the building was required for "federal needs" and that the acquisition would not have been approved by the Office of Management and Budget if it were not needed.

President's spokesman said Saturday, read him the "his apology to Mr. Goldwater and discuss" the "concern over his gift-giving. A letter said later Mr. assured the former governor he is no problem."

Mr. Nessen was asked by President's reaction to the "impeachment" of one of his presidential spokesmen.

Mr. Goldwater's response was that campaign tactics are "right" but that he felt Mr. Miller's "discovery" and his "indicate the governor's" toward such tactics.

Gov. Rockefeller, nothing about the book," said, "the President him for assuming the liability and making the apology, and the President's complete faith in Gov. Rockefeller's integrity."

## Ehrlichman Defense Charges Nixon 'Lied' to 'Save Neck'

Continued from Page 1)

John Ehrlichman and Mr. Ehrlichman from making disclosure of the facts. Ehrlichman recommended it time over and over. Mr. Frates said.

Mr. Nixon lied Ehrlichman one of the public servants he had down, Mr. Frates said, "he deliberately withholding information from him covering his own neck."

"Simple Terms" simple terms, Mr. Ehrlichman had been lied by his boss, "President of the United States," Mr. Frates said.

Nixon's praise of Ehrlichman was made when he accepted his resignation of Ehrlichman's and Mr. Haldeman's resignations, in April, 1973.

Frates said Ehrlichman's position was forced on him at heat would be taken off president, and the President is knowing that he is one covering up."

ence will show, he said. Mr. Nixon called Ehrlichman Camp David, Md., before signature, "and told him, you have been my concern, but I didn't follow your advice. It's all my fault. If I followed your advice, we'd be in this situation."

Frates emphasized the importance of his defense case of White House tapes, which



United Press International  
TROUBLE IN BOSTON—Residents from South Boston shouting anti-busing slogans Monday night outside a hotel where Sen. Edward Kennedy and other Democrats were attending fund-raising dinner for Democratic candidates.

## Governor Requests U.S. Troops After Boston School Fighting

BOSTON, Oct. 15 (AP)—Gov. Francis Sargent of Massachusetts asked President Ford today to send federal troops into racially troubled Boston.

Gov. Sargent said he also has asked the commander of the Massachusetts National Guard, Maj. Gen. Vahan Vartanian, to mobilize the guard in various armories around the state.

The action came after racial fighting broke out at Hyde Park High School, bringing out tactical police. It was the latest in a series of racial incidents stemming from the use of busing to integrate the city's schools.

Gov. Sargent said "I will not hesitate" to send the guard into the streets of Boston if the request for federal troops is denied and trouble continues in the Boston schools.

At the White House, Press Secretary Ronald Nessen said Mr. Ford's position against use of federal force remains unchanged.

"He believes law enforcement is a local and state responsibility," Mr. Nessen said. "Federal troops should not be sent in until local and state resources have been exhausted."

There appeared to be a disagreement between Gov. Sargent

and the White House whether he had made a "formal" request for troops, United Press International reported.

The agency quoted Mr. Nessen as saying, "There's been no formal request from Gov. Sargent."

But Gov. Sargent said he had phoned the President's office,

spoken to an aide and made his request "under my constitutional authority as governor."

The fighting at Hyde Park High School caused at least seven injuries before officials closed the school for the day.

It was the only incident reported as a white boycott of many schools remained in effect.

The school, located in a white

area, was closed shortly after 10:30 a.m., and buses arrived to take students home. A school official who refused to be quoted by name said, "The situation is just too delicate to continue classes."

Hospitals in the area of the

school reported seven persons

were treated, including a 15-year-old white boy who suffered stab

wounds in the abdomen and a 17-year-old white boy who said

he was hit over the head with

a chair.

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## Limited Dosages of Vitamin C Called an Aid in Cold Therapy

By Nancy Hicks

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 (NYT).—A Canadian researcher has reported finding therapeutic value in using vitamin C to treat symptoms of the common cold in much lower doses than previously had been recommended.

Dr. Terence Anderson, an epidemiologist at the University of Toronto, reported a 30-per-cent reduction in the severity of cold symptoms in persons who took only a small amount of vitamin C—less than 250 milligrams a day—regularly and one gram a day when the symptoms of a cold began.

These amounts represent a fraction of those recommended by Dr. Linus Pauling, the Nobel Prize-winning chemist, who three years ago popularized the vitamin C regimen in his book "Vitamin C and the Common Cold."

Dr. Anderson's conclusions were based on a controlled study of more than 600 volunteers in Toronto.

His findings were reported at a three-day conference on vitamin

### Pakistan and India Renew Postal Links

KARACHI, Pakistan, (AP).—The Pakistan Telegraph Department announced that the exchange of telegrams and Telex messages between India and Pakistan began today as agreed by the two countries.

The Pakistan Postal Department announced that letters could be posted to India starting today.

C sponsored by the New York Academy of Sciences and the Institute of Human Nutrition of Columbia University.

Almost 50 research teams from around the world gathered this past weekend to share findings of their studies of vitamin C (more technically known as ascorbic acid).

They discussed its customary use—as a nutrient to prevent the deficiency disease scurvy—and its newer, more controversial uses. These include prevention of colds and relief of the symptoms of respiratory infections.

Some researchers are even working to see if ascorbic acid can be beneficial in preventing cancer of the stomach and bladder—research in which results are inconclusive.

Despite all this laboratory activity—and Dr. Anderson's findings—the use of vitamin C as anything except a vitamin remains controversial. Even Dr. Anderson said that "there are many, many questions to be answered."

A study of the effectiveness of vitamin C in treating colds suffered by employees at the National Institutes of Health concluded that "ascorbic acid had at best only minor influence on the duration and severity of colds."

Similarly, a study of Navajo children, conducted by Dr. John Coulahan of the University of Pittsburgh, found that "there was no meaningful difference" in school absence between children who were given ascorbic acid and those given a placebo.

## 12 Bullfighters In Lisbon Join Class Struggle

LISBON, Oct. 15 (Reuters).

Twelve working-class bullfighters, angry at the alleged domination of their profession by aristocratic matadors, occupied the headquarters of the bullfighters' trade union here today.

"We cannot permit certain elements belonging to the top bourgeoisie aristocracy to represent an occupational group which comes mainly from the most underprivileged and exploited classes of our people," the rebels said.

They suggested that the best bullfights were being assigned to the more aristocratic fighters, from families who reared the bulls, and called on the government to check the accounts of the 150-member union to see if this were true.

Bullfighting is a major sport in Portugal, with toreros mounted on horses. The bulls are not killed.

### Bus Driver Runs Wild

LICHTENBERG, South Africa, Oct. 15 (Reuters).—A bus driver taunted by impatient passengers who said that he was asleep—jumped from his seat and stabbed 11 persons, killing one and seriously wounding another, police said.

In normal years most cattle feeders who grow their own corn

## Cattle-Raisers Market Corn

## U.S. Livestock to Change Diet As Feed Costs Set Records

By Seth S. King

VAN METER, Iowa, Oct. 15 (NYT).—On the Robert Baur farm, the ponderous harvest machines were trundling through the cornfields a second time, a step farmers rarely take in normal years.

Mr. Baur, like an increasing number of beef cattle feeders, was cutting and collecting the cornstalks after his combines had stripped off the ripened ears and stalks.

These stalks will not fatten his cattle as much or as quickly as the shelled corn. But by feeding the stalks to his animals through the winter, he can keep them going at a much lower cost and sell part of his corn at the best market prices in memory.

Livestock feed costs are now at record levels and no improvement is expected before next fall. As a result, production of pork and poultry is declining and agricultural economists are predicting a 5-per-cent drop in total meat and poultry supplies in the next 12 months.

Even so, these supplies are expected to be as large as those in 1967.

### Weather Patterns

The use of guide stalks as a supplement could stretch this year's diminished corn and soybean crops, which one of the worst weather patterns in 20 years has reduced to levels 16 and 20 per cent below 1973.

In normal years most cattle feeders who grow their own corn

have enough and do not bother to use the stalks.

Within the next three weeks, all the corn and soybeans planted last spring in the United States will be harvested and no more will become available until the autumn of 1975.

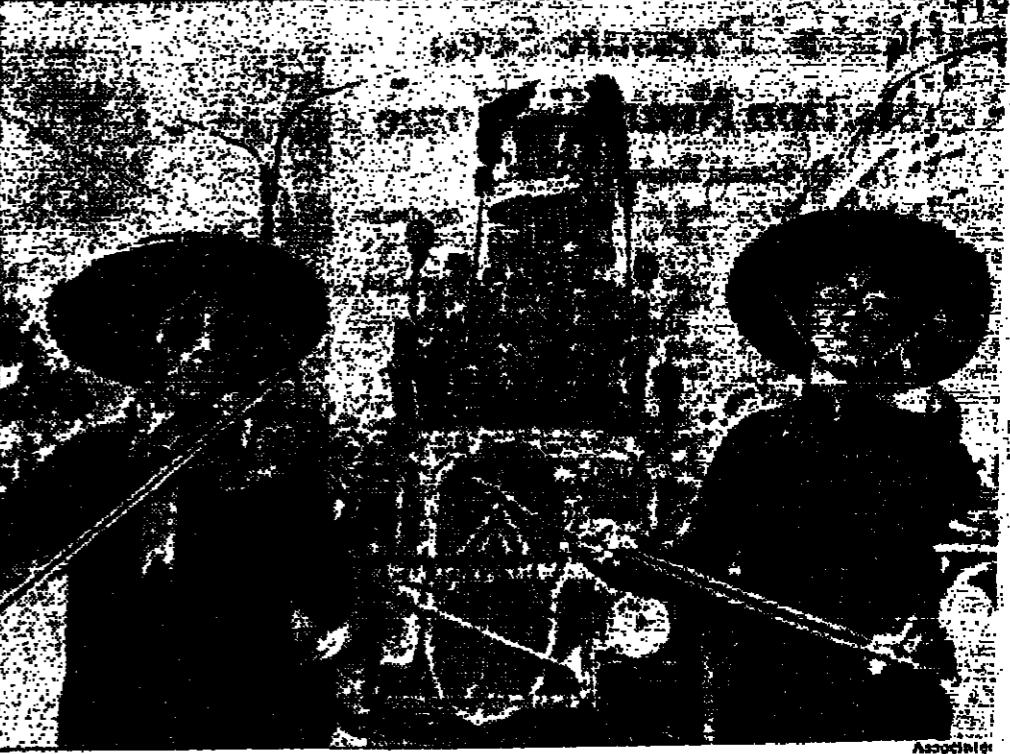
Despite spring floods, summer drought and premature frosts, the 1974 corn crop will be the fifth largest that American farmers have grown. The soybean crop will be only slightly smaller than the 1972 crop, which until last year was the largest ever grown.

Yet domestic and foreign demand has become so great that by next September the remaining supply will be down to bare "pipeline" levels.

As a result, by the end of last week, prices for corn and soybeans, the principal livestock and poultry feeds, were near the record highs of a week ago, before President Ford—nearly the latest grain sale to Russia.

Hog and poultry raisers are caught between sharply rising costs for the feed they use and stockyard prices for beef, pork and broilers that are still below those of last year. As a result, the hog and poultry raisers are reducing their numbers.

This has led farm forecasters to expect a reduction of 5 per cent from the past 12 months in the total supply of beef, pork and poultry that will be available to housewives in the next year.



HONORING A HERO—Vietnamese musicians lead old funeral wagon in Saigon, following the death of a national hero, King Tran Nhung Dan, who died more than seven decades ago. He is venerated for saving Vietnam from Mongol invaders in the 13th century.

### Senate Panel Assails Administration

## U.S. Aid to Cyprus Seen Used Political

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (NYT).—

A Senate subcommittee has issued a report charging the Ford administration with using humanitarian relief on Cyprus for political ends.

At the same time, a State Department memorandum has been obtained that tends to confirm these charges by emphasizing the "political advantages" to Washington and Ankara of relief aid to Cypriot refugees.

Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., chairman of the Senate subcommittee on refugees, charged the administration with providing relief to promote "Turkish interests" rather than in pursuing a resolution of the crisis which will permit the return of refugees to their homes.

In the State Department memo, "Humanitarian Relief on Cyprus," which was obtained by The New York Times, it is said that the relief effort could have important political advantages.

Specifically, the memo referred to relief aid as a way to "improve the political climate" for negotiations, demonstrate a "balanced policy" and as an opportunity to strengthen Turkey's "international image" and "bargaining position."

State Department officials said the memo had "no status," that it was a "thinkpiece" not approved as policy. It was learned, however, that the memo was given by Joseph Sisco, the undersecretary of state for political affairs, to William Crawford, the new U.S. ambassador to Cyprus, as part of his briefing material.

Mr. Crawford left Aug. 29 for his new assignment, and he used the memo to brief his staff on the purpose of humanitarian relief. He succeeded Roger Davis, who was shot dead last summer when the embassy in Nicosia was besieged by an angry crowd of Greek Cypriots.

While two State Department officials insisted that the memo represented only "the personal views of two policy planners, they both termed it a "good memo," given its limitations.

"What it does not cover," the official said, "is our simple desire to prevent people from starving. And you've got to remember we started the relief effort before that piece of paper was written."

The subcommittee staff, which recently returned from a study mission to Cyprus, cited what it called Washington's "lit" toward

Greece Refuses Role in NATO's Sea Maneuvers

CASTEAU, Belgium, Oct. 15 (Reuters).—Greece has rejected

a NATO request to send a warship to alliance military maneuvers which start in the Mediterranean on Friday, informed sources at NATO's main European headquarters said today.

They were commenting on a statement from Supreme headquarters, Allied Powers Europe, here, saying British, American, Italian and Turkish destroyers and frigates would participate in the month-long exercise, to be code named "Duty Pan."

The maneuvers are an activation of NATO's naval on-call force for the Mediterranean, which consists of warships from the United States, Britain and the alliance's Mediterranean member states.

When asked why Greece was not going to send a warship to the maneuvers, as it has in the past, the sources said, "The Athens government was asked but said it would not comply with the request."

The decision dashed hopes here that the Greeks were reconsidering their plans to withdraw their military forces from the alliance's integrated military structure.

The Greek government, at the height of the fighting on Cyprus, said it would pull its forces out of NATO because the alliance had proved itself incapable of checking Turkey, another NATO state, on the island.

Ramadan Ends

Cairo, Oct. 15 (AP).—Muslims today celebrated the end of the holy month of Ramadan, the days of sunrise-to-sunset

port are denied "free" passage Greeks in Turkish areas."

The report states that roughly half the population of Cyprus, or about 282,000 people, can be classified as refugees or detainees. Of that total, 194,000 are Greek Cypriots displaced from their homes in areas now occupied by Turkish military forces.

The International Committee of the Red Cross and UN relief personnel, according to the re-

port, are denied "free" passage Greeks in Turkish areas."

The report calls on the States "to use its vast and good offices with Turkey to persuade it to allow the substantial number of Cypriot refugees to the Turkish military forces."

Most observe field believe will break the lock over the resumé negotiations."

## Old-Style Politics of Greece Altered by Newcomers, T

By Steven V. Roberts

ATHENS, Oct. 15 (NYT).—Shortly after Constantine Caramanlis returned to Greece last July and became Premier, he addressed the nation on television. His advisers were "astonished" at how stiff and nervous he seemed in front of the cameras.

Specifically, the memo referred to relief aid as a way to "improve the political climate" for negotiations, demonstrate a "balanced policy" and as an opportunity to strengthen Turkey's "international image" and "bargaining position."

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That is only one way in which political life has changed here since the last parliamentary elections more than 10 years ago. Last week, as martial law was lifted and politicians started preparing for new elections on Nov. 17, they faced enormous problems.

When the military staged a coup here in 1967, they seized the records of the offices—even the furniture—all of the parties. Political life was forced underground.

Changing Ways

Greeks are "political animals," one politician noted, and only hours after the military regime collapsed, the old, personal networks were already starting to function openly again. But some of the older leaders had died off, or crumbled under the psychological pressures of dictatorship. Younger politicians, with no forum to learn their trade or make their reputations, had failed to develop. As a result, said one campaign aide, there is today a dearth of good candidates.

Mr. Caramanlis had special problems, since he left the country as leader of a conservative party, the National Radical Union, and returned with the idea of creating a broader organization, the New Democracy.

"It's really a mess," said one of his workers. "Our whole party was right-wing, and we had a large percentage of members who collaborated with the junta. Now we have to be very, very strict about screening them out."

In trying to revamp the old party, Mr. Caramanlis' advisers brought in a group of young "technocrats" junior-executive types with degrees from places like the University of Michigan and Harvard Business School. Their organization charts and systems analyses have shaken up the old guard, which thinks of politics as going down to the neighborhood coffee shop and talking to their friends.

"We had a meeting to decide

## Banker Wanted In Italy Says He Was Persecuted

MILAN, Oct. 15 (Reuters).—Italian banker Michele Sindona, wanted in Italy for alleged illegal actions connected with his now-defunct private bank, said yesterday that he would name in court prominent Italian financial figures who he claimed had persecuted him since 1971.

In a statement released by his representative in Milan, Mr. Sindona accused an unnamed former treasury minister of deliberately failing to carry out official duties.

He said the treasury minister omitted calling a meeting of the Interministerial Credit Committee for over a year to avoid a decision on authorizing an increase in capital to a part of the Sindona empire.

The Milan prosecutor last week issued an arrest warrant for Mr. Sindona, who is now living in Geneva. The warrant accused him of falsifying accounts and other violations.

The battle took place between about 200 candidates belonging to the anti-terrorist squad a

Two of these were in

ment which the crowd surrounded and the third

shooting when the police

prevented him from entering

killed the policeman

badly wounded in the

Police took the wounded

man to a hospital and one of the other men

apart, but the third

Both the captured men

to identify themselves

wounded gunman was

he was a prisoner."

N.Y. Times Barred by C

SANTIAGO, Oct. 15 (UPI).—The Chilean military

announced yesterday

The Times correspondent

John Kandell was turned

down when he arrived at the

Compt. Enrique Moreno

official of the Interior

said Mr. Kandell, normally

in Buenos Aires, "would

be permitted to return to

Compt. Montero gave

on the bar. Government

said it was because Mr. Kandell had written

the government object



Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois 60693. Continental Bank International, 1 Liberty Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10006. Continental Bank International (Pacific), 515 S. Flower St., Los Angeles, Calif. 90071. Also: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Brazil, Colombia, France, Great Britain, Greece, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Lebanon, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Republic of the Philippines, Singapore, Spain, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, Venezuela, West Germany.

لبنان على

## Zaire Campaigns Help Bind Africans, Visiting U.S. Blacks

By Thomas A. Johnson

INSHASA, Zaire, Oct. 15 (UPI).—The immediate cross-cultural effects of two recent promotional campaigns—a posted heavyweight championship fight and a three-day music festival—are noticeable here. However, it is too early to tell if the far-range goals of these promotions will be met.

Zaire's aims, complemented by desire to build a bridge between Zaire Africa and the millions

of people of African descent who live abroad, were to help unify its own 22 million people and to attract foreign capital to help exploit its considerable resources.

The initial meetings between Africans and visiting black Americans, who make up the majority of the entertainers, technicians and tourists now in Inshasa, have been marked by joy and excitement on both sides.

Although the fight between George Foreman and Muhammad Ali has been put off until Oct. 29, young barefoot boys in the city's sandy lots sport Foreman or Ali promotional buttons while engaging in mock boxing matches.

Young girls, in a region where most entertainers are men, are now harmonizing in French and in Lingala, the local dialect, in imitation of the routines of visiting singing groups such as the Pointer Sisters and the Sisters Sledge.

### Greeting in Lingala

And the Americans, laden with ivory tusks, wooden and copper masks, malachite jewelry and African robes—much of it gifts from the Zaire government or local citizens—are practicing greetings in Lingala.

As many as 1,000 visitors, officials believe, have been caught up in a whirlwind of African hospitality as the government has put on receptions, parties, luncheons, dinners and early-morning breakfasts.

The many problems of logistics, language and communications that grew naturally out of so large a promotion in this capital city were eventually solved. And an expression of "no problems" has become something of a battle cry for the visitors and their hosts.

The expression was popularized by Tshimumpuwa Thimumpuwa, the head of the press operation of the Zaire commission for the fight and the principal African troubleshooter here.

A young man with a quick smile and a Madison Avenue flair, Mr. Thimumpuwa has managed to help bring some order, efficiency and coordination to the efforts of the boxers' camps, entertainers, African officials and visiting journalists.

When foreign journalists thanked him for a lengthy Zaire lunch recently, they did so by shouting three times: "Hip, hip, no problem!"

Most of the visitors now in Kinshasa will leave in the next few days, with few remaining for the fight. Many say they will come back.

### We Need Africa

"I've got to come back," said Nilo Piel, cameraman. "We need Africa and Africa needs us."

Dr. Fletcher Robinson, a dermatologist from Washington, echoed the view that skilled blacks must make their talents available to Africa.

Dr. Robinson, a former Peace Corps physician in Tanzania, said: "We need to find the proper vehicle for this exportation of skills we need to do this soon."

Other nations have made less dramatic attempts at building links between Africa and the Americas. Liberia, founded by former American slaves, has been one of the most active. In 1968, Senegal held the first African arts festival, which prompted much Western Hemisphere interest in Africa.

The Supreme Court today upheld the constitutionality of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline Authorization Act passed by Congress last year.

The act cleared the way for the granting of a permit to Alyeska Pipeline Corp. and placed strict limits on environmental lawsuits against the project.

The court sustained without comment a decision by the U.S. District Court here that the act was "a valid, constitutional exercise of the power of Congress to limit the scope of judicial review."

The law was challenged by Byron Brown of Phoenix, Ariz., president of Bud Brown Enterprises who applied for a permit to build a pipeline suspended from an aerial tramway.

Mr. Brown said his system would permit the transmission of both oil and gas without the need to build roads or to bury a heated pipeline under the Arctic permafrost as proposed by Alyeska.



AUTUMNAL REFLECTIONS—A fall day, trees and languard waters of Minnehaha Creek in Minneapolis.

## Mozambique, Despite Fears, Is Now Settling Down Quietly

By Charles Mohr

LOURENCO MARQUES, Mozambique, Oct. 15 (UPI).—Many people feared that the coming of a guerrilla-controlled government to Mozambique would bring sudden and dramatic changes.

But as the new interim government of the Mozambique Liberation Front, or Frelimo, as everyone calls it, settles in quietly, it now seems possible that change will come gradually to this Portuguese colony in East Africa.

The interim government consists of six ministers from Frelimo and three appointed by the Portuguese. It has only local autonomy until June 25, when full independence will be granted.

When the interim government was installed Sept. 20, a lengthy message from Frelimo's president, Samora Machel, who was in neighboring Tanzania, placed heavy emphasis on party political activity.

Since then Frelimo has been holding education classes, as many as 40 in one night, in this seaside capital.

"I increasingly think," said one

diplomat, "that Frelimo's early emphasis will be on political consolidation and not on a series of dramatic acts by the government. Anyway, Machel put great emphasis on the statement that the party would always dominate the government."

There appear to be sound reasons for such an approach. Frelimo's popularity grew during the 10-year Mozambique war, and one Western expert thinks that if a referendum had been held the front would have won at least 75 per cent of the votes in this territory of about 7 million blacks and 250,000 non-blacks.

But while it is clear that Frelimo groups were strong in such cities as Lourenco Marques, the front was not able to extend its mass political education program to other cities or to the southern part of the country, where its guerrilla army had no military foothold.

"The first job is to get firm political control of the masses in the areas that have never been 'liberated' zones," said one source.

For many whites and Asians, adjustment seems impossible or futile, and they are leaving in great numbers.

Frelimo leaders have repeatedly said their aim is a nonracial state. The new Premier, Joaquin Chissano, issued a public appeal for whites to stay.

However, until South Africa virtually stopped issuing visas, the queues of people at its consulate snaked down the building's steps and spilled far out into the street.

A visit to an airline office was a nightmare of long lines, waiting and disappointment over fully booked flights.

One estimate is that 27,000 whites, Asians and "assimilated" mulattoes and blacks had left from April, when the coup d'état took place in Portugal, to September. Some 10,000 or more may have gone since early September.

## Law on Pipeline In Alaska Upheld By High Court

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## Talking Shops and Diplomacy

President Ford's veto of the congressional attempt to cut off military aid to Turkey is an act that has a number of facets. It can be considered a stage in the effort of the legislature to assert itself in the field of foreign affairs; it can be regarded as a reflection of skepticism about the presidency, engendered by many disillusionments during the past several administrations. There are, of course, political overtones—Democrats are running for re-election next month; Mr. Ford is a Republican, and anyway, there are more voters of Greek than of Turkish origin. And then there is the issue itself. The Turks overreacted to the provocation given by the overturn of Archbishop Makarios, the stalemate in Cyprus is costly in terms of human suffering and an expression of American displeasure seems called for.

Unfortunately, as Mr. Ford pointed out in his veto statement, such an expression in this form, handicaps rather than helps the United States in efforts to solve the Cyprus dilemma. And that is all too likely to be the fruit of congressional action in the tactics, as opposed to the strategy, of diplomacy. Congressional advocates of the ban on arms aid to the Turks have charged that Turkish aggression violated the terms on which the aid was given, but that begs a lot of questions about the causes of Turkish military involvement in Cyprus, questions which may not, whatever the answers, justify the extent of that involvement but which do take the issue out of the realm of legalisms.

## Into the Minefield

Arab and Israeli leaders are giving strong initial signs of cooperating in Secretary of State Kissinger's latest initiative toward another round of peace negotiations. So they should, for there is simply no viable choice.

Opponents of the Kissinger mediation, both those in Israel and among the Arabs, can offer no alternate more constructive than a return to the ruinous military option, another effort to secure by force what might be bargained away by diplomacy. Those who advocate such a course bear the impossible burden of showing how such foolhardiness could be justified by any expectation of gains without unacceptable human costs.

Between now and Mr. Kissinger's return to the area next month three potential sources of danger threaten to overturn the delicate procedural arrangements that now seem all but settled. One would be a decision in Moscow to intervene against the United States diplomatic effort—something the Russians have not done up to now. To avert this possibility a resumption in some form of the largely ceremonial Geneva conference would be a reasonable tactic, for that would give the Soviet Union at least a nominal role in the unfolding diplomatic effort, even

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Kissinger and Algeria

While his country is not directly part of the conflict, the secretary of state has come to appreciate Algeria's growing weight in affairs of the Arab world and the Third World in general.

A few days away from the Arab summit in Rabat . . . it is not without interest for him (Kissinger) to gather the views of President Boumedienne on the questions at the heart of current diplomatic efforts.

Algeria also plays an important role in the OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries), and Kissinger, who vigorously supports lower oil prices, will find a particularly vigilant interlocutor on this point.

—From *Le Monde* (Paris).

### England and Latvia

Will American commentators please stop making fools of themselves? The latest hysterical report on our economic situation comes from the normally responsible Wall Street Journal. It says that if the Labor party's economic manifesto is carried out, "It is not hard to imagine an England 10 years hence with roughly the same economic muscle of Latvia or Estonia." The Daily Express deeply dislikes the nationalization aspects of Labor's policy. But even in our so-called "debilitated state" our exports per

head of population are twice as great as those of the United States. Some Estonia. Some Latvia.

—From the *Daily Express* (London).

### Kissinger's Logic

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's policy, which aims at keeping events in the Middle East under control by achieving slow progress, could lead to adverse consequences. This logic, as shown during Kissinger's latest round of talks with concerned parties, means giving up a basic principle which calls for an overall settlement that could lead to a just peace and consequently restore Arab legitimate rights. A decisive and package-deal settlement and not hesitant piecemeal solutions is the only way for sparing the area another explosion.

—From *Al Ahram* (Cairo).

### Italian Solution

The center-left [in Italy] may prove incapable of being resuscitated. The likeliest course then would be for the Christian Democrats to try to run the government by themselves. It would be a minority cabinet but given luck and guile, it could survive until a moment when the party feels it could do well in an election.

—From the *Financial Times* (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 16, 1899

WASHINGTON—With the start of hostilities in South Africa, newspapers have already published statements that recruiting is going on in New York and Chicago for regiments to assist the Boers. The State Department is watching the situation very closely. Enlistments will not be permitted and the Government will take steps to prohibit the sailing of any armed and organized force.

### Fifty Years Ago

October 16, 1924

WASHINGTON—Secretary of Agriculture Henry C. Wallace underwent a successful operation today for the removal of gall-stones and is resting easily to-night. The operation was performed by Commander Joel Boone, the medical officer of the presidential yacht *Mayflower*. Secretary Wallace had suffered for some time before he was persuaded finally to have the operation.



*Ollie Hirsch*  
"Can't I Have a Bigger Button or Something?"

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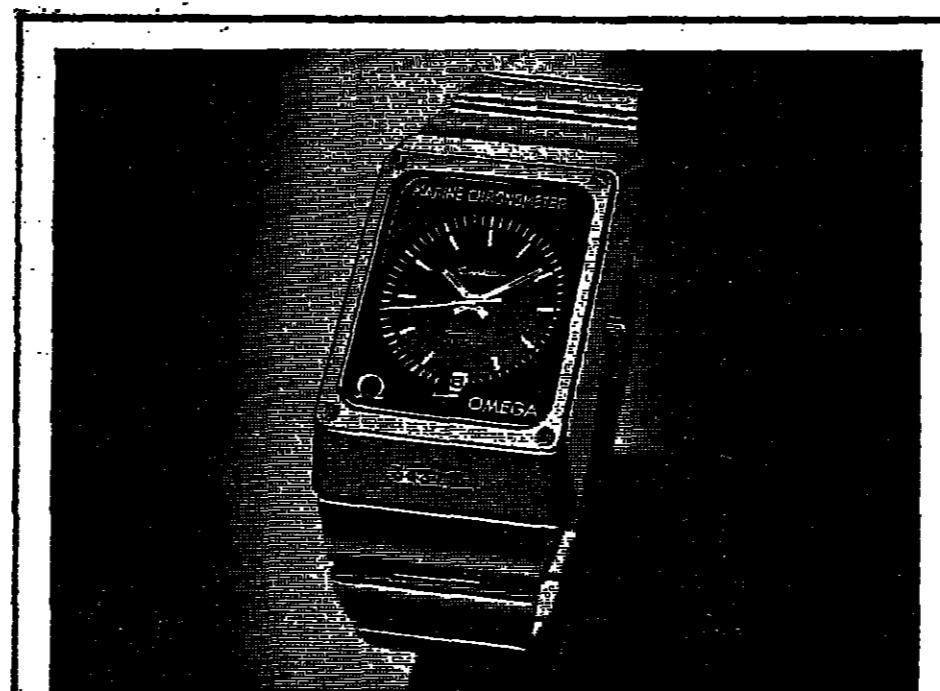
*Ollie Hirsch*

"Can't I Have a Bigger Button or Something?"

العدد 150

A milestone in watchmaking history.

# The electronic Omega Megaquartz 2'400: the first wristwatch to be officially endorsed as a "Marine Chronometer".



## 63 days of tests have redefined the notion of time.

Translated from "La Suisse Horlogère" of April 4, 1974, official organ of the Swiss Chamber of Watchmaking.

"In view of the extraordinary performances of the Megaquartz 2'400, two of these timepieces were submitted to the Neuchâtel Observatory to pass the very demanding tests of a Marine Chronometer.

They passed the tests with ease and Omega is now in possession of two Marine Chronometer certificates. This is a world premiere in watchmaking.

In fact, to date no wristwatch had received this endorsement, which was reserved until now for larger timepieces.

The results obtained by the two watches were far superior to the Observatory criteria. To quote an example, the variation allowed by the Neuchâtel Observatory for the rate-resumption is  $\pm 1.5$  seconds. The two watches obtained a result of 0,005 and 0,003 of a second respectively."

### A Marine Chronometer: the very image of precision and reliability.

A Marine Chronometer is one of the key instruments used in navigation. Human lives may depend on its function and precision. It must therefore be absolutely trustworthy, and so the tests Marine Chronometers must pass are merciless.

So far a Marine Chronometer was a bulky instrument whose movement could reach 90 cubic inches. Measuring only about  $\frac{1}{3}$  of a cubic inch, the movement of the Megaquartz 2'400 is about 300 times smaller and gives the same dependability; in fact, it goes far beyond the standard demanded.

### The secret of the exceptional precision of the Megaquartz 2'400.

Given that it is also regular, the more rapid the "beat" of a watch, the greater is its precision. In the Megaquartz 2'400, wafer-thin quartz-crystal resonator vibrates 2,359,296 times a second. This kind of frequency, together with the new resources of micro-electronics, is one of the decisive factors which gives this fascinating watch its unprecedented accuracy.

### Dependability matching precision.

Provided its battery is changed once a year, an electronic watch will work autonomously for many

years. It follows that its accuracy should be maintained over the same length of time. After all, there is little purpose in breaking precision records if slight shocks or weak magnetic influences can disturb the correct timekeeping of a watch.

Omega precision and dependability

are one and the same thing. For example, before leaving the factory the movement of an Omega electronic watch has passed more than 1,000 controls. The Megaquartz 2'400 has also been tested to withstand a shock equivalent to 5,000 times the force of gravity.

1. Omega Megaquartz 2'400. High-frequency quartz-resonator watch. Splits each second into 2,359,296 parts. The world's most accurate wristwatch.

2. Omega Time Computer. (In the USA and Canada known as the Omega Digital.) Quartz-resonator watch with digital time display.

### Special features.

Important features of the Omega Megaquartz 2'400 include a device for synchronization with an official time signal, and a special magnetic clutch – a time-zone changer – for international traveling.

These features all contribute to the individuality of the Megaquartz 2'400, making it truly exclusive.

### The Megaquartz 2'400: distinguished leader of the Omega electronic range.

The Omega Megaquartz 2'400 Marine Chronometer is unique. It sets new standards for the electronic watch. And it is not alone in the Omega collection. Here may be found watches using the most sophisticated electronic systems: sonic resonators, quartz-crystal resonators and solid state with digital readout.

The choice of systems and styles offered by Omega and the price range of their electronic models is unequalled in the watch industry.

### Omega guarantee and world service.

Omega has a service network that extends to 156 countries. At the same time that it perfected its electronic watches, Omega developed sophisticated service equipment for its dealers. Each electronic Omega is covered by the Omega International Guarantee.





## BUSINESS

## Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

INTERNATIONAL

## FINANCE

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1974

Page 9

## Jessel Group U.K. Hit by Stock Squeeze

ing in Stock Halted London Exchange

London, Oct. 15 (UPI)—A dozen banking, insurance and fund group-Jessel & Co. today asked that its shares on the Stock Exchange be suspended, clarifying of shares had fallen to 10 pence last week and a of 84 pence.

Its problem concerns its group, London Indemnity General Insurance (LIGI), which has issued many guaranteed bonds and share-insurance policies.

Directors, asking for the ion of dealings, cited the effect over recent of high interest rates and took market values on the solvency of LIGI. As a insurance firm feels to cease writing new

el Cannot Meet Call action on its own would to cause holders of LIGI's and other bonds to claimed surrender values, the statement said.

turn would cause LIGI up from Jessel Securities million of uncalled capital in LIGI. Jessel said its assets and nation is such that it at most such a call.

said it is proposing that the courts with a it or its business being red to other insurance

arrangements.

The LIGI board and a of leading insurance are discussing arrangements as far as possible all LIGI contracts, income and other bonds.

Jessel itself, it said it is making an arrangement in ion with its main and with the trustees of cured debentures. Jessel indicate what the arrangement might involve.

emphasized that the are solely those of LIGI's own. Other associated are not affected by problems, the statement

related companies listed in fiscal 1973. Brown Brown Products (Holdings) London, Australian & Exploration Co., and Securities Ltd. of South

also manages a sub-group of mutual funds, which bear the Jessel or a name. Jessel's state-aid investors in these funds would not be af- the current difficulties sets of the mutual funds by bank trustees.

also said LIGI's do not affect the other insurance company in the group, Life & Equity As- Co., which, it said, to carry on business as

said it will omit pro- final dividend for fiscal led June 30. For fiscal a company paid a final of 1.75 pence per share.

## Two Japanese Firms Cut Salaries, Delay Investments

TOKYO, Oct. 15 (AP-UD)—Two large Japanese companies said today they are cutting salaries for management personnel, reducing new hiring and postponing investment in new plant and equipment because of recessions in their respective industries.

The moves reinforced a growing tendency here for companies to resort to relatively drastic measures to overcome the adverse effects of an economic downturn that so far shows no sign of reversing course.

Sumitomo Electric Industries, the nation's largest electric wire and cable maker, said it will cut salaries of about 1,000 managers down to the section chief level by 10 per cent "for the time being."

Mitsubishi Rayon, a major acrylic fiber producer, said it plans to implement a 10-per-cent pay cut for 27 directors. The

is developing the HS-146, which is designed to carry about 70 passengers and to link smaller airports with major cities and air terminals. However, Hawker Siddeley was responsible for covering all cost overruning the project.

The government had agreed to invest about \$26 million, at 1973 prices, equal to about 50 per cent of the development costs.

A Hawker Siddeley spokesman said that there is no way the company could continue the project under the current agreement. He said that the world of crisis had drastically cut the financial position of most airlines while at the same time an annual rate of inflation of about 20 per cent was greatly adding to costs.

In July, the company said it suggested to the government that the project be ended as the plane was no longer commercially viable. The government has not replied to that suggestion, he added.

When final approval to develop the jetliner was given in August 1973 it was estimated that the cost of each plane would be about \$2 million. But this estimate is no longer valid, the spokesman said.

The HS-146 was to have been powered by four LF-502 fan jet engines built by the Lycoming division of Avco Corp. of the U.S.

Hawker Siddeley and the government have already spent about \$10 million on the jet, it is believed, but the company apparently decided it had to end the project soon because major investments and contracts were about to be made.

Hawker Siddeley's other commercial plane projects are not experiencing any problems, the spokesman said. The company also makes the Trident jet, the HS-748 turbo prop airliner and wings for the European Airbus. However, the HS-146 project was the only new commercial development under way in Britain, aside from the Concorde supersonic airliner, whose future also appears dim.

Hawker Siddeley said it hoped to limit layoffs from the HS-146 project to about 250 persons. The plane was to have made its first flight in late 1975 and to go into service in late 1977.

moves by both companies take effect this month.

Sumitomo, citing a 40-per-cent decline in orders, said it has trimmed its planned investment during the fiscal year ending March 1975 to less than half the originally expected amount. Mitsubishi Rayon said that it has postponed all new investment for the time being.

Mitsubishi also said it plans to hire only 400 middle and high school graduates next spring, or about one-third of the usual number. Sumitomo said that it too would cut new hiring, but that details haven't been decided. Meanwhile, the company said, new employment of temporary workers will be eliminated. The company currently employs about 12,000 persons.

Sumitomo said that along with its management-level pay cut, it is considering reducing fringe benefits, such as use of company cars for travel to and from work.

## Company Reports

Amex Inc.

1974 1973

(\$ millions). 289.6 255.3

re ..... 40.2 25.4

re ..... 1.59 .97

re ..... 502.8 706.5

(\$ millions). 113.4 72.2

re ..... 4.45 2.75

BankAmerica

1974 1973

(\$ millions). 470.05 450.11

re ..... 1.02 A .86

re ..... 127.14 B56.4

re ..... 57 .56

re ..... 1,321.3 851

re ..... 2.54 1.77

BankAmerica

1974 1973

(\$ millions). 320.6 281.3

re ..... 11.3 17.8

re ..... .64 1.01

re ..... 818.5 699.7

(\$ millions). 46.4 63.8

re ..... 2.64 3.06

GAF

1974 1973

(\$ millions). 322.1 224.9

re ..... 10.76 8.41

re ..... .72 .55

re ..... 715.9 630.9

(\$ millions). 27.15 21.88

re ..... 1.81 1.40

re ..... 7.48 4.07

## Hawker Siddeley Ends Plan for Short-Haul Jet

LONDON, Oct. 15 (AP-UD)—Hawker Siddeley Group said today it will halt work at the beginning of next week on its short-haul HS-146 jet airliner because of the economic situation.

The company and the British government were equal partners

in developing the HS-146, which

is designed to carry about 70 passengers and to link smaller airports with major cities and air terminals.

However, Hawker Siddeley

was responsible for covering all cost overrunning the project.

The government had agreed to

invest about \$26 million, at 1973

prices, equal to about 50 per cent

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A Hawker Siddeley spokesman

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He said that the world of cri-

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sis had drastically cut the finan-

cial position of most airlines while

at the same time an annual rate

of inflation of about 20 per cent

was greatly adding to costs.

The government had agreed to

invest about \$26 million, at 1973

prices, equal to about 50 per cent

of the development costs.

A Hawker Siddeley spokesman

said that there is no way the







## American Stock Exchange Trading

4—Stocks and Sis.

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## s Hunter to Face Downing Third Game in Oakland

By Leonard Koppett

OAKLAND, Calif., Oct. 15 (NYT)—Jim (Catfish) Hunter, a reluctant rebel and perhaps the best pitcher now active, and Al Downing, in an all-but-forgotten, 33-year-old left-hander, move into baseball's center stage tonight as the World Series resumes at its second site. The Oakland A's and Los Angeles Dodgers are tied at one victory apiece in the four-of-seven-game competition.

Good weather was predicted and the A's were favored by 2-2 to win the third game. However, the Dodgers remained the slight choice at 6 1/2-5 to take the series.

Hunter, who struck out the final batter in a rare relief appearance to lock up Oakland's 2-1 victory in the first game last Saturday in Los Angeles, has been in the headlines primarily for his contract dispute with Charles O. Finley, the team's owner. Hunter says Finley has not met a contract stipulation, and that he is therefore a free agent.

That issue, if pursued to the bitter end, could have revolutionary consequences for baseball's player-control structure. But Hunter has tried to avoid talking about it until the series is over, and his personal history does not suggest he will be the one to storm legal tempests.

## Victorious Total

His pitching history, however, is nothing short of dazzling. He joined the A's at the age of 18, when the team was still in Kansas City, and never spent an inning in the minors.

In his fourth season, 1968, he pitched a perfect game (27 men up, 27 men down), the only one the American League has had in half a century. His victory totals for the last four seasons have been 21, 21, 21 and 25. He has started four series games, won

three (with no decision in the other), and both his relief turns contributed to victories.

A soft-spoken North Carolinian only now gaining public recognition in proportion to the professional respect he has long enjoyed, he is particularly unnoticeable among the flamboyant A's. But they see him as their key asset in two world championships and their pursuit of a third.

Downing, on the other hand, won only five games for the Dodgers this year, nine last year and nine the year before. He is starting only because Tommy John, a regular, injured his arm in mid-season and required surgery, and because Doug Raat, the young pitcher who inherited John's assignments, did poorly the last two months.

## Long History

Downing was given one important start in September and shut out the San Francisco Giants in a key game. His present assignment was probably the result of that performance.

He came up first with the New York Yankees briefly in 1961 and 1962, then as a regular in 1963, and was compared to Sandy Koufax for his speed and devastating curve. In 1964 he led the American League in strikeouts and kept posting exceptional totals until a succession of arm injuries turned him into a different style of pitcher in 1968.

After spending a grim 1970 season with Oakland and Milwaukee, he bounced back as a 20-game winner with the Dodgers in 1971. But he has been only sporadically successful since, and this year dropped out of the regular starting rotation for the first time.

However, he is the only Dodger pitcher with real series experience before this year. In 1963 and 1964 with the Yankees he made two starts (losing both) and two relief appearances.

Against Downing, manager Alvin Dark, at yesterday's workout, was contemplating changes in the Oakland batting order.

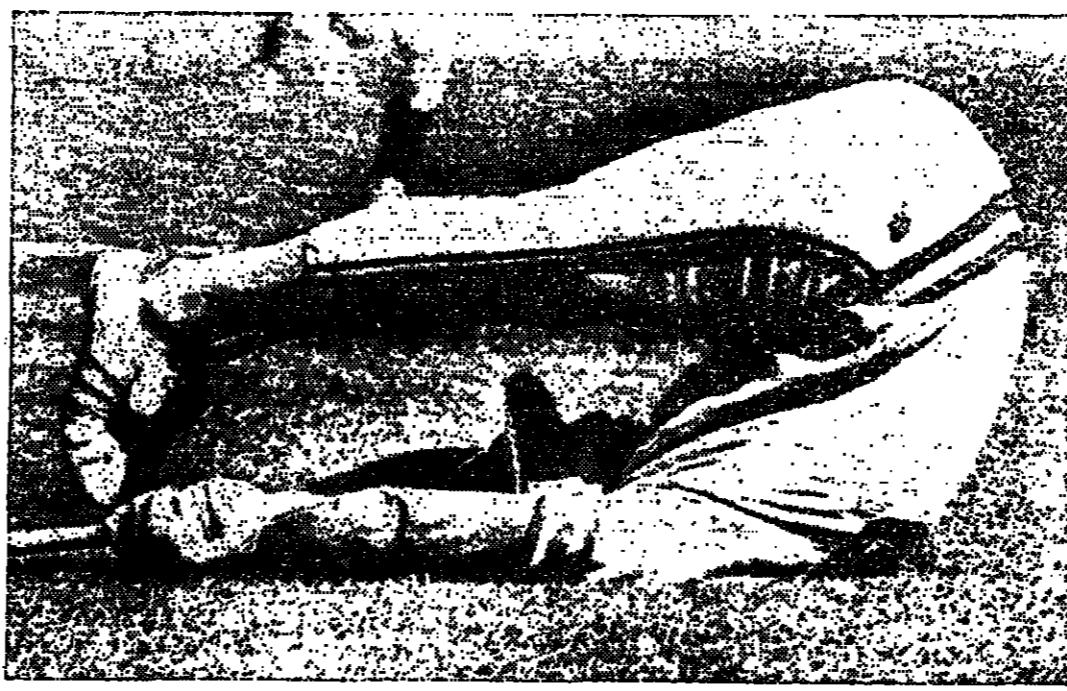
"Will you check it with Finley?" Dark was asked, inevitably.

"I talk over all possible changes with the general manager," said Dark. "Every general manager is entitled to that respect."

Finley acts as his own general manager and his wishes have been considered carefully at all times.

Two possible changes were mentioned by Dark: Bert Camperniers and Bill North, who have been batting first and second since the second game of the playoffs, may be reversed in the line-up. Joe Rudi, who has been hitting fifth, may be moved up to second against a left-handed pitcher, with Gene Tenace moving up from sixth to fifth and Camperniers or North dropped to sixth.

Hard and fast decisions about Oakland batting orders are usually made shortly before game time. Up to then, everything is a maybe.



PREPARING FOR STRETCH—Oakland catcher Ray Fosse goes through calisthenics routine during a day off in World Series against Dodgers. The competition is tied at 1-1.

## NFL Cards Even Awe Their Coach

By William N. Wallace

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 15 (UPI)—Don Coryell, the mild, modest coach of the Cardinals who will be 50 on Thursday, is awed, apologetic, and anxious about the surprising achievements of his team in the National Football League this season—five victories, no defeats. He is pinching himself.

"Anyone can beat us real easily," he said yesterday in the wake of the Cardinals impressive 31-28 decision over Dallas, the first St. Louis triumph against the Cowboys in seven games over the past four years.

Coryell is so direct and realistic that his concerns are not a typical coaching ploy. "We could just as well win them," he went on. "And Dallas could have won three just as well as lose them. In football you never

know. That's what keeps us all up late at night."

The Cardinals are in a position to make the NFL playoffs, which would come as an utter shock to Coryell, a second-year pro coach who tiptoed into the league last year from a distant football outpost, San Diego State University.

He had good passers and receivers out there like Dennis Shaw, now his back-up quarterback here, and Gary Garrison, with the Chargers. He was labeled an offensive-minded "college" coach who liked to throw the ball and was casual about defense. Therefore, he was not expected to last too long.

The labeling was awry.

The labeling was awry. The Cardinals this season have been a big play team, eight of 16 touchdowns scored from 50 yards out or beyond. What's the philosophy, the mys-

terique, that makes this coach a little different in the stereotyped NFL?

"There isn't any," he replied. "It doesn't make a very good story but we do pretty much what everyone else does. We've just been very fortunate." He repeated that word four more times in talking about the Cardinals, who had lost nine of 14 games in each of the last three seasons.

Coryell pointed out that any coach who had Mel Gray, Terry Metcalf and Jim Hart for offense would be inclined to go for a big play. Gray the fleet receiver, and Hart, the strong-armed quarterback, have combined for touchdown passes of 68, 57, 50 and 60 yards. Metcalf, the halfback, is a game breaker from scrummage or return punts and kickoffs.

"But we also play ball control to help our defense like everybody else," he said.

While the coach is passive, his team is not. It's full of enthusiasm and joy and it hits. There are no stars casting shadows on others. "We kept the players who have fire and spirit," he said. "They work hard and pay attention. We all know we need each other. There's no way we can win unless everyone does his part."

Injuries have been overcome. Dave Butz, the best defensive lineman; Tom Banks, the outstanding center; Ken Willard, the regular fullback, and Terry Miller, the special team leader, have all been lost for the season.

Coryell is cautious because he knows the road ahead will be difficult in the Eastern Division of the National Conference. The Eagles are one game behind and have a four-game winning streak. The Redskins, apparently revitalized with Sonny Jurgensen back at quarterback, are two games behind, and the Cowboys, although beaten in four of five starts, still seem formidable.

## Defeat 49ers

## Lions Come Out Passing To Gain First Triumph

DETROIT, Oct. 15 (UPI)—Quarterback Bill Munson, who drew boos when he came out passing, threw a 13-yard touchdown pass to Larry Walton last night to insure the Detroit Lions of their first National Football League victory this season, 17-13, over the San Francisco 49ers.

Dennis Morrison, San Francisco's left-handed first-year quarterback, had a rough go of it in his first starting assignment. Detroit's defense stopped San Francisco thrusters time after time, holding the 49ers without a touchdown until the final 33 seconds of the game.

"With the 49ers trailing 10-3, in the third quarter, San Francisco rookie Wilbur Jackson raced 64 yards to the Lions two. But Detroit linebuckers Charlie Wever, Paul Naumoff and Jim Laslavic thwarted successive attempts at the goal line and Bruce Gossett wound up kicking a 19-yard field goal.

"With two possessions later, Detroit's Dick Jauron set up Munson's touchdown pass with a 45-yard punt return.

Munson found Walton alone in the end zone on third down with just 15 seconds gone in the final quarter to boost Detroit's lead to 17-6.

San Francisco drove to the Detroit six with five minutes left, but Morrison was intercepted. The 49ers' rookie finally hit Jackson with an 11-yard scoring pass with 33 seconds left in the game.

Munson found Walton alone in the end zone on third down with just 15 seconds gone in the final quarter to boost Detroit's lead to 17-6.

Steve Owens plunged one yard for a touchdown early in the second quarter to give Detroit a 7-3 lead after Gossett kicked a 27-yard field goal for San Francisco. Erroll Mann kicked a 31-yard field goal shortly before halftime for the Lions, now 1-4.

Wide-receiver Danny Abramovitz tied an NFL record set by Lance Alworth when he caught a five-yard pass in the first quarter, the 96th consecutive

game in which he has had a reception.

Morrison completed his first NFL start by completing 17 of 40 for 171 yards, but he only had been successful on six of 22 passes for 72 yards prior to his team's last two possessions.

### NFL Standings

#### AMERICAN CONFERENCE East

|               | W | L | T | Pts. | PF  | PA                  |
|---------------|---|---|---|------|-----|---------------------|
| New England   | 3 | 1 | 0 | 10   | 140 | 125                 |
| Cincinnati    | 4 | 1 | 0 | 10   | 200 | 107                 |
| Miami         | 3 | 2 | 0 | 9    | 200 | 114                 |
| NY Jets       | 1 | 4 | 0 | 5    | 200 | 106                 |
| Baltimore     | 1 | 4 | 0 | 4    | 200 | 143                 |
|               |   |   |   |      |     | Central             |
| Cincinnati    | 4 | 1 | 0 | 8    | 200 | 112                 |
| Pittsburgh    | 3 | 2 | 0 | 7    | 200 | 123                 |
| Cleveland     | 1 | 4 | 0 | 5    | 200 | 143                 |
| Houston       | 1 | 4 | 0 | 5    | 200 | 115                 |
|               |   |   |   |      |     | West                |
| Seattle       | 4 | 1 | 0 | 8    | 200 | 115                 |
| Denver        | 2 | 3 | 0 | 6    | 200 | 101                 |
| Kansas City   | 2 | 3 | 0 | 4    | 200 | 101                 |
| San Diego     | 1 | 4 | 0 | 3    | 200 | 72                  |
|               |   |   |   |      |     | NATIONAL CONFERENCE |
|               |   |   |   |      |     | East                |
| St. Louis     | 3 | 0 | 0 | 6    | 140 | 112                 |
| Philadelphia  | 4 | 1 | 0 | 8    | 200 | 94                  |
| Washington    | 3 | 2 | 0 | 6    | 200 | 93                  |
| Dallas        | 1 | 4 | 0 | 5    | 200 | 87                  |
| NY Giants     | 1 | 4 | 0 | 5    | 200 | 86                  |
|               |   |   |   |      |     | Central             |
| Minnesota     | 3 | 0 | 0 | 6    | 140 | 124                 |
| Green Bay     | 2 | 3 | 0 | 5    | 200 | 97                  |
| Chicago       | 2 | 3 | 0 | 4    | 200 | 97                  |
| Detroit       | 1 | 4 | 0 | 3    | 200 | 64                  |
|               |   |   |   |      |     | West                |
| Los Angeles   | 3 | 0 | 0 | 6    | 200 | 77                  |
| San Francisco | 2 | 3 | 0 | 5    | 200 | 87                  |
| Atlanta       | 1 | 4 | 0 | 4    | 200 | 87                  |
| New Orleans   | 1 | 4 | 0 | 3    | 200 | 54                  |
|               |   |   |   |      |     | Monday's Game       |
| Detroit       | 1 | 4 | 0 | 3    | 200 | 12                  |

## Desert Vixen 1st In Matchmaker

ATLANTIC CITY, Oct. 15 (AP)—Desert Vixen, ridden by Lafe Pincay Jr., took her third straight stakes victory yesterday, winning the Matchmaker Stakes by 3 1/4 of a length over Coraggio. The 4-year-old daughter of Reality-Desert Trial equaled the stakes record of 1 minute 55 1/5 seconds, under 123 pounds, in winning the 1 1/2-mile test for fillies and mares.

Desert Vixen, the 1973 3-year-old filly champion who now is a strong candidate to be top older filly of 1974, paid \$2.50, \$2.40 and \$2.40 for \$2 across the board.

## PARIS AMUSEMENTS

### CINEMAS - THEATERS - RESTAURANTS - NIGHT CLUBS

Sale Payoff Saturday October 28, at 9 p.m. (Vocaliste) A.L.A.P. and Lumbrico Spectacles present  
Sceil de la Singer  
GALINA VICHNEVSKAIA  
At the piano Matišev  
ROSTROPOVITCH  
Tchekhovsky, Stravinsky, Mousorgsky

### BIARRITZ vs SAINT MICHEL vs UGC ODEON vs BONAPARTE vs

gone is the romance that was so divine

DAVID MERRICK's production of  
A JACK CLAYTON FILM

ROBERT REDFORD and MIA FARROW

THE GREAT GATSBY

co-starring

KAREN BLACK SCOTT WILSON

JAN WATERS LORI LORSCHIES and

BRUCE DERN. Tom produced by DAVID MERRICK

Directed by JACK CLAYTON Screenplay by FRANCIS FORD COPPOLA

Music Score by HANU MOONJEEAN  
Music Score and Conducted by Nelson Riddle  
A Paramount Pictures Production

Based on the novel by F. SCOTT FITZGERALD  
Music Score and Conducted by Nelson Riddle  
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